The South-Carolina Gazette.

[N°. 2049] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1775.

Charles Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

CHARLES-TOWN, *November 7.*

THE new elected Representatives of the good People of this Colony, who were chosen on the 7th and 8th Days of August last, met on Wednesday the 1st Instant, in PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at the State-House in Charles-Town; and having made Choice of the Hon. WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON, to be their President, and re-chosen PETER TIMOTHY for their Secretary, they immediately proceeded upon Business: Since which, they have continued sitting from Day to Day, having divers most weighty and important Affairs under Consideration—the Colony being at this Time destitute of any *other* Representation.

In CONGRESS.

CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA.
November 4, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the following Letters and verbal Answer, be forthwith printed and made public, viz. A Letter from the Council of Safety of the 28th ult. to Captain Thornbrough; Capt. Thornbrough's verbal Answer by Mr. John Calvert; Capt. Thornbrough's Letter of the 1st Instant to Henry Laurens, Esq; and a Letter from this Congress of the 3d Instant, to Capt. Thornbrough.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, October 28, 1775.

To EDWARD THORNBROUGH, Esquire.

SIR,

WE have received Information that a Negro Man named Shadwell, a Mariner by Profession, the Property of John-Allen Walter, Esq; is employed on board his Majesty's Sloop Tamer, under your command.

As the said Negro is a Run-away, and as harbouring him is highly penal, and the carrying such a one off the Colony, Felony, by the Laws of this Country, Circumstances of which you may not be apprized; we think it necessary to give you this Intimation, in order that the Negro may be delivered to his lawful Owner.

We would not be misunderstood, as insinuating that you, Sir, give any Encouragement for Slaves to leave their Masters; we reasonably conclude, that this Negro, if he is on board the Tamer, has imposed himself upon you as a Freeman: Therefore we doubt not, if our Information is true, but that you will cause him to be delivered up, to Mr. John Calvert, the Bearer of this Letter.

By Order of the Council of Safety,
HENRY LAURENS, President.

A true Copy,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, October 29, 1775.

MR. Calvert, the Messenger, who had been dispatched Yesterday Evening, with the Letter to Capt. Thornbrough, of his Majesty's Sloop Tamar, Reported,

"That he had, as ordered, delivered the said Letter.—That Capt. Thornbrough appeared angry at the Contents thereof—declared his Astonishment and Concern, that any Gentlemen could suspect, that any Run-away Negro could be on board his Sloop—and assured him, that no such, or any Negro but one, whom he shewed, and who belonged to Messrs. Stone & Duvall's Scooner, was on board.—That Capt. Thornbrough detained him, until he returned from on board the Cherokee, where he went, to shew the Letter to the Governor, when he discharged him, telling him, that, when he should have fully considered the Letter, he would send an Answer.

A true Copy from the Journals,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

To HENRY LAURENS, Esquire.

From on board his Majesty's Sloop Tamer, the 1st of November, 1775.

SIR,

THE many unprovoked Insults the King's Servants in this Province have received, from those *Assemblies* who have had the Hardiness to assume the Reigns of Government, are too numerous, and too well known, to make it necessary for me to mention them. I will confine myself entirely to what relates to my own Department, and the Trust reposed in me.

I therefore address you, Sir, as a principal Actor in the Measures now adopted, and desire you will acquaint your Associates, and all others whom it may concern, that if his Majesty's Agents in Charles-Town, are not permitted regularly, and without Molestation, to supply the King's Ships Tamer and Cherokee, under my Command, with such Provisions as I think necessary to demand, I am determined from this Day, not to suffer any Vessel to enter into, or depart from Charles-Town, that it is in my Power to prevent. The Bearer of this, is Owner of a Vessel, who has unloaded Materials at the King's Fort, which is now held in Contempt, and Defiance of his Majesty's Authority; and whatever Pretexts this Man may use to colour his Disloyalty, I never will suffer his Vessel to depart, till Walker, the Gunner of the King's Fort, now a Prisoner at the Barracks, and who I look upon as under my Protection, is sent on board the Tamer.—Savages ought to blush at the Return the King's Servants have received for their Humanity to one of the most infamous, and most ungrateful of *Villains*, in whose Service this poor Man has suffered. I am, Sir,

Your obedient and most humble Servant,
EDWARD THORNBROUGH.

N. B. I desire an immediate and explicit Answer.

A true Copy, PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In CONGRESS.

CHARLES TOWN, *South-Carolina, Nov. 3, 1775.*

To Edward Thornbrough, *Esq; Commander of the* Tamer *Sloop of War.*

SIR,

COLONEL LAURENS, the late President, Yesterday laid before us your Letter of the 31st ult. Before we make any Answer to it, we must intimate to you, that, as by your verbal Answer to a public Messenger, who carried you a Letter dated 28th ultimo, from Col. Laurens as President, you promised a written Answer to that Letter, relative to an Information received, that a Run-away Negro, the Property of John-Allen Walter, Esq; was harboured on board the Sloop of War under your Command, so your unexpected Silence on this Head, at once is a Breach of the Rules of Propriety, and a negative Confession, that the Negro in question, if not on board the Tamer is actually harboured on board the Cherokee, the Residence of Lord William Campbell, or some other Vessel under your Command.

The Public, Sir, unfortunately, are too well acquainted with the arbitrary and irritating Stile peculiar to Lord William Campbell's Secretary, for us to have the least Room to imagine, that you are the Framer of the Letter you sent to Col. Laurens, dated the first Instant. However, we cannot but declare, that we know of no "unprovoked Insults" the King's Servants have received from any Assembly by Authority of the People; and we wish we could say, that the Conduct of the King's *Principal Servant* hath not made him an Object of the just Resentment of the Public.—Having declared these Things, it may not be improper that we just hint to you, that we are not destitute of Means enabling us to take Vengeance for any Violence you may think proper to perpetrate against the Shipping bound to, or out from this Port.

You ought Sir, for very obvious Reasons, to have been well assured, that Walker, the late Gunner, is a Prisoner at the Barracks, before you in absolute Terms declared, that he is "now a Prisoner" there; and threatened to detain a coasting Vessel until he should be thence discharged and sent on board the Tamer. We declare, that Walker is not in Confinement at the Barracks, and has not been in Confinement there since his Discharge from thence on his Parole, several Weeks ago. We do not know where he is; but from the strictest Enquiry we have been able to make, we have no Reason to think he is within this Colony: On the contrary, we learn, that Lord William Campbell dispatched him (and that you are privy to his Departure) to St. Augustine, with a Letter, as Walker himself has declared, to desire that a military Force might be sent against the good People of this Colony. Walker was landed at Savannah, and we have not heard of him since.

By the last Sentence in your Letter, we find you have been deceived into a Belief, that Lord William shewed great Humanity to Captain Wanton of Rhode Island, who unfortunately fell into his Hands, and that it was *bona fide*, Captain Wanton's Interest to employ Walker, on board his Vessel. We have strictly inquired of Captain Wanton touching these Points, and from this Examination we are able to say, that if Lord William Campbell's Declaration to Captain Wanton, that his Vessel was seizable under a late Act of Parliament; and his sending the Captain, his Crew and Vessel to proceed to St. Augustine, under an armed Force on board, in order there to be condemned, are Acts of Humanity; it was certainly "ungrateful" in the Captain and Crew, on the Passage, to overpower the armed Force, and to rescue the Vessel from an arbitrary Seizure: But as Walker was, by Lord William Campbell, armed, and contrary to the Interest of Captain Wanton, put on board his Vessel *to command*, and to conduct her to St. Augustine, and for the Purpose of Condemnation too, we cannot understand, that in the Execution of such a Business, he was in the *Service* of Captain Wanton; or that Captain Wanton was guilty of any Impropriety in getting rid of him as soon as he could by landing him at Savannah.

These Things, Sir, having the greatest Appearance of being Facts, the most positive Declarations to the contrary, short of absolute Proof, from on board the Cherokee, will not alter our Determination, or the Opinion of the Public on those Points.

By Order of the Congress,
William-Henry Drayton, *President.*

A true Copy. PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

November 4, 1775. P. M.

ORDERED,

THAT Captain Thornbrough's Letter of this Day's Date, with the Extract therein referred to, be printed and made public, with the other Correspondence already ordered. *By Order of the Congress.*

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Tamer, Rebellion-Road, November 4, 1775.

SIR,

WITHOUT the Aid of any *Secretary*, armed as I am with Truth, I can enter the Lists even with Mr. William-Henry Drayton, when his Weapons are Sophistry, Falsehood, and the grossest Misrepresentation.—On After-Consideration, I did not think Mr. Laurens's Letter worthy a written Answer, as I never directly or indirectly harboured the Run-away Slave of any Person, and I will answer for the Gentleman who commands the Cherokee, that his Conduct has been exactly similar to mine in these Matters. It is not my Business to enter into any Detail of the Treatment the King's Representative, and the other Servants of Government have met with, from those Assemblies which you have dignified with the Name of the Public; but I have prevailed on his Excellency to favour me with an Extract of his Letter to Governor Tonyn, at St. Augustine, which I now inclose, as it will enable the People of this Province to form a Judgment of Capt. Wanton's Worth and Gratitude, as well as of your Candour and Veracity. As I have some Reason to think the Original is in your Custody, or in that of some of your Emissaries, you will hardly dispute its Authenticity. But to the main Purport of my Letter, while I command the King's Ships here, I will procure Provisions by every Means in my Power; if the Methods I am under a Necessity of taking for that Purpose, should subject his Majesty's faithful and loyal People in this Province to any Inconveniency, I shall be extremely sorry, but they are to impute it entirely to those who have plunged this late happy Country into Misery and Distress, and not to me, who have always protected it to the utmost of my Power.—I am to acknowledge Walker was not your Prisoner on the late Occasion—he is returned—in that Point I was misinformed.—I shall only add, that I am here determined to drop this Correspondence, which is a very disagreeable one to me, and I shall only expect a speedy and explicit Answer.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD THORNBROUGH.

To WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON, Esq;

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *to Governor* TONYN, *at* St. Augustine.

—"THE Bearer of this is a Man who says he was bound from Newport in Rhode-Island to Nantucket, in a small Sloop which he had freighted, but in a hard Gale of Wind was drove to the southward, without either Chart or Quadrant, and with only two Landmen, and a Boy on board; by a Kind of Miracle he made this Harbour Yesterday, and pushed in at a Venture. The poor Man's dreadful Situation fully proved the Truth of his Story, although he had no Clearance from Newport; and the unfeigned Joy he expressed when he found himself in Safety, left no Doubt of the Reality of the Distresses he had suffered. By the late Acts of Parliament he might be considered as a legal Prize, but Captain Thornbrough of the Tamer, and Mr. Ferguson, (who commands the Cherokee) had too much Humanity to think of that, tho' we were all a good deal difficulted what to do with him. Return he could not, and it would have been highly improper, as well as impolitic, to have suffered him to go to Charles-Town, in the present Situation of Affairs there, as he had been only nine Days from Newport, and not above a Month ago was in the Rebels Camp near Boston. I therefore proposed sending him to St. Augustine, which Captains Thornbrough and Ferguson readily agreed to, at the same Time generously offering to supply his little Wants, and the Man most chearfully and with great Thankfulness acquiesced. This Arrangement gave me the more Satisfaction, as it enabled me to furnish your Excellency with many Particulars you will be anxious to know of the State of Affairs to the Northward, by Means of this Skipper, who you will find sensible, and intelligent. His Cargo consists of Cyder, Apples, and Cheese, and I shall be happy if it proves a seasonable Supply of those Articles to your Province, at this Juncture. Capt. Innes has given him a few Lines to a Friend of his in the Mercantile Way, to assist him in making the most of it; and procuring some Employment for his Bark till the Summer, before which Time he cannot venture to return home. To assist in navigating this Vessel, and at the same Time to prevent any Attempts to run her into any of the little Harbours on this Coast, I have directed the Gunner of Fort Johnson, one Walker, an old Seaman, and a poor Man who has been cruelly treated by the Charles-Town People, to go in her to Augustine, and your Excellency will be so obliging as to send him back by the first Opportunity."

True Copies,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

November 6, 1775.

Mr. President, agreeable to the Request of the Congress, laid before them an Affidavit of Captain John Wanton, taken before Peter Bounetheau, J. P. November 6, 1775.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.

THIS Day personally appeared before me, John Wanton, Captain of a Sloop from Rhode-Island, who, being duly sworn, sayeth, that on or about the Twelfth of October last, he arrived in Rebellion-Road, near Charles-Town, in the Colony aforesaid, when Captain Thornbrough, of the Tamer sloop of War, caused his Vessel to anchor under his Stern, and caused him, the said Deponent, to go on board the Cherokee, to speak with Lord William Campbell.—That after the said Lord William Campbell had enquired into the Deponent's Case, he told him, that, by the late Acts of Parliament, his Sloop was liable to be seized, and that he should, in Discharge of his Duty, send him to St. Augustine; this Deponent apprehending in order to be condemned: And afterwards his Mate informed him, that an Officer from on board the Tamer, privately acquainted him, the said Mate, that Lord William Campbell had determined to send the Deponent's Vessel to St. Augustine, in order to be condemned.

That the said Lord William Campbell, against the Consent of the said Deponent, caused an armed Force to be put on board his Vessel, to conduct her to St. Augustine.—That Lord William Campbell did not make him, the Deponent, a Bearer of any Letter to Governor Tonyn.—That he, the Deponent, never did tell Lord William Campbell, that he had two Landsmen on board, having in Reality two good Seamen and a Boy, who were fully sufficient to navigate his Vessel.—That on the Passage towards St. Augustine, one Walker, who, by Lord William Campbell, was put on board his, the Deponent's Vessel, to command her, told him, the Deponent, that he had a Letter from Lord William Campbell, to Governor Tonyn; with strict Orders, that if he was in any Danger of being taken by the Americans, he should be sure to sink the said Letter in the Sea, with two Swivel Bullets, which the said Deponent saw, and which the said Walker told him, had been delivered to him for that Purpose. And the said Walker also told him, the Deponent, that Lord William Campbell's Secretary had told him, that the Letter was, to desire that Soldiers should be sent to Charles-Town from St. Augustine. And further this Deponent saith not.

Signed. JOHN WANTON.

Sworn before me, this 6th of November, 1775.
PETER BOUNETHEAU, J. P.

A true Copy. PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

RESOLVED,

THAT Captain Thornbrough's Letter, of the 4th Inſtant, directed "to William-Henry Drayton, Eſq;" in Anſwer to a Letter of the 3d Inſtant, wrote by him as Preſident, contains Expreſſions as *unmerited*, as unbecoming the Pen of a Gentleman, and therefore unexpected from Captain Thornbrough.

That becauſe Lord William Campbell has favoured Captain Thornbrough "with an Extract of his Letter to Governor Tonyn," it does not thence follow, that the Extract was faithfully made: And this Congreſs not having ſeen the original Letter, or any other Extract from it, ought to remember, we have juſt Cauſe not to credit any Thing from Lord William Campbell, which is not ſupported by abſolute Proof: Neither does the Extract prove that Lord William Campbell did not write *another Letter* to Governor Tonyn, to deſire that Troops ſhould be ſent againſt the good People of this Colony; and that Capt. Wanton's Sloop ſhould be condemned *at* St. Auguſtine. On the contrary, in the Affidavit this Day made by the ſaid Captain Wanton, and laid before this Congreſs, there is Reaſon to conclude, that Lord William Campbell did actually write to Governor Tonyn, as well to procure Troops, as to cauſe Captain Wanton's Sloop to be condemned: And as this important Letter has never appeared to the Public, it is not improbable, either, that Governor Tonyn has received it, or that Walker deſtroyed it, and that the Extract in Queſtion, even if it is a faithful one, is from a Letter written only as a Maſk to the other, and with Intention, if neceſſary, to be delivered up to the Public.

ORDERED,

THAT the foregoing Affidavit and Reſolution be printed and made public, with the other Papers already ordered, and relative thereto.

A true Copy,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

From the Public Ledger.

To the PEOPLE.

AWAKE, my countrymen! appeal to your own underſtandings, and value as you ought your excellent form of government. What man amongſt us, when his private rights are invaded, does not immediately ſeek redreſs for the injury he has ſuſtained? What wretch is there then, ſo ſhamefully degenerated, as to be an unconcerned ſpectator of his country's ruin. As government was inſtituted for our good, we are to know whether our governors have our intereſt at heart. Actions muſt ſpeak for themſelves, we are not to be deluded by empty profeſſions. It is our duty to prolong the Life of Liberty, and not to let the ſhackles of ſlavery be impoſed upon this, or any future generation. While our country remains, all good men, I am ſure will unite in this purpoſe, to deem nothing too hard to be endured for its intereſt, provided it be conſiſtent with the laws of that more ancient and ſacred aſſociation of mankind, of which God is the Parent and Governor. Let us look back to the beginning of the preſent reign, and ſee in what manner our moſt ſacred rights and liberties have been infringed, and daringly violated. We patiently, to our great ſhame, endure innumerable oppreſſions, when our noble anceſtors, at the expence of their lives, would have had ample redreſs for a ſingle grievance.

The firſt ſtride of deſpotiſm and arbitrary power, was in arreſting Engliſh ſubjects, and even a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, by virtue of a General Warrant, iſſued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the law of the land.

We have ſeen their houſes rifled and plundered, their papers ſeized, and uſed as evidence upon trial.

Their bodies committed to cloſe impriſonment.

The habeas corpus eluded.

Trial by jury diſcountenanced, and the firſt law officer of the crown, publickly inſinuating, that juries are not to be truſted.

Printers puniſhed by the miniſtry in the ſupreme court, without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all.

The remedy of the law for falſe impriſonment barred and defeated.

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, puniſhed by expences and impriſonment, and made by forced engagements to deſiſt from their legal claim.

A writing determined to be a libel by a court, where it was not cognizable in the firſt inſtance, contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by ſuch predetermination.

A perſon condemned in the ſaid court, as the author of the ſuppoſed libel, unheard, without defence or trial.

Unjuſt treatment of petitions, in ſelecting parts to criminate the petitioner, and refuſing to hear thoſe which might procure him redreſs.

Perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman, without trial, conviction, or ſentence, by the ſame mode of attachment, wherein the ſame perſon is at once party, accuſer, judge and jury.

Inſtead of the ancient legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unneceſſarily and unlawfully patroling the ſtreets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants.

The lives of many of our fellow ſubjects deſtroyed by military execution.

Such military execution ſolemnly adjudged to be legal.

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded.

A large ſtanding army kept in times of profound peace, contrary to an expreſs article of the bill of rights.

The civil magiſtracy rendered contemptible, by the appointment of improper perſons.

Civil Magiſtrates tampered with by Adminiſtration, and neglecting and refuſing to do their duty.

Mobs and rioters hired and raiſed by the Miniſtry, to juſtify and recommend their illegal proceedings.

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpuniſhed violence and murder.

The verdicts of juries and opinion of judges over-ruled, and determinations of law ſet aſide by new, unprecedented and dangerous means, thereby leaving the guilty without reſtraint, and the innocent without redreſs, and the lives of fellow ſubjects, at the mercy of every ruffian protected by adminiſtration.

Obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown ſet on foot, for partial and election purpoſes.

Partial attacks on the liberty of the preſs, pernicious libels againſt the conſtitution allowed, to paſs unnoticed, when the ſlighteſt libel againſt a Miniſter, is puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour.

Wicked attempts to encreaſe and eſtabliſh an enormous ſtanding army, by endeavouring to veſt in the crown an abſolute power over the militia.

Reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature ſet up as the law of the land.

Public money ſhamefully ſquandered and unaccounted for, and all enquiry into the civil liſt prevented.

Enquiry into a Paymaſter's public accounts ſtopped, tho' the ſums unaccounted for, amount to above forty millions ſterling.

Public loans perverted to private miniſterial purpoſes.

Proſtitution of public honours and rewards to men, who can neither plead public virtue nor ſervices.

Irreligion and immorality encouraged by adminiſtration, both by example and precept.

Right of taxation aſſumed without any repreſentation, in direct violation of the law of the land.

Our fellow-ſubjects in America plundered and butchered by an army, their complaints unheard, and their oppreſſion hourly encreaſing.

Laſtly, our right of petition denied, contrary to an expreſs article of Magna Charta.

Theſe, with many other infringements of our rights, demand our earlieſt exertions in the true cauſe of liberty and our country. Our children are dear to us, ſo are our wives, our parents, our kinſmen, our friends and acquaintance. But our country contains within it all thoſe objects of endearment; and therefore it is the duty of every good man to be ready to lay down his life for it, if he can thus do it ſervice. Rouſe up, for ſhame! and revenge your wrongs. A voice from our fellow-ſubjects on the continent, animated with a true love of liberty, calls aloud to action; great Sidney's ſhade complains that we are ſlow, and Allen's ghoſt ſtalks unrevenged amongſt us.

BRUTUS.

From the GAZETTEER.

To the KING.

HOW long, generous Sir, ſhall we, thy loving ſubjects, complain that thou haſt turned a deaf ear to our petitions? How long ſhall we deplore the loſs of thy affectionate regard? How long, with grief, muſt we behold thee, as it were, utterly eſtranged from all the ſincere friends and firm ſupporters of thine illuſtrious Houſe? How long, with ſurprize, muſt we view thee in the hands of thoſe who were inimical to thy predeceſſors, and ſtrove to diſpoſſeſs them of the crown of theſe realms?

Thou canſt not, O King, ſuppoſe thoſe men thy foes, who have riſked both their lives and fortunes to preſerve thy family on the throne! Nor could we have thought it poſſible, had not fatal experience convinced us, that the friends of the Brunſwick line ſhould meet thy frowns, whilſt traitors to thy predeceſſors enjoy the ſun-ſhine of royal favour and munificence. Thy favours are thine own, and who ſhall ſay they are abuſed? Yet, may we not, in ſilent grief, deplore an infatuation ſo injurious to thy faithful people, ſo prejudicial to thine own intereſts? The riches of a King conſiſt in the affections of his people, nor can that prince want aught who enjoys the love of his ſubjects.

Times, circumſtances, early habits, and the prejudices of education, ſtrangely bias the mind of man; nor are Kings exempt from common frailties: Yet, now that thy judgment is ripened into maturity, let not the baſe ſuggeſtions of thoſe who have, on every occaſion, ſhewn themſelves ſworn foes to thine auguſt houſe, lead thee aſtray; they have made ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to wreſt the crown from the brow of thine anceſtors; they now profeſs themſelves warmly attached to thee. Let thy gratitude be evinced, but let not thy real friends be excluded from a ſhare in thy favours. Be aſſured that the perſons who infuſe into thy mind notions of abſolute ſway are thy moſt inveterate foes, and ſecretly wiſh thy ruin. Recollect, Sir, the various calamities which befel thoſe Princes who attempted deſpotic rule; call to mind that you owe your crown to the defeat of ſuch attempts; forget not that the people of this country are an high ſpirited people; and though the miniſtry may have ſpread corruption as a peſtilence through the land, yet the many, whom it is impoſſible from their numbers to corrupt, in times of public diſcontent, are what will always decide the difference. Suffer not yourſelf, Sir, to be deceived by imaginary expectations, nor give into views repugnant to the ideas of the people. Bad men, who wiſh to exclude your family from the throne, may adviſe tyranny, but your ſtudy ſhould be to eſtabliſh the throne, and to reign in the hearts of your people.

The common mode of acting amongſt mankind ſhould never be adopted by Kings; their beneficence ſhould be diffuſive as their power (when founded on juſtice) is boundleſs. They ſhould ſhew no predilection for a choſen few; like the parents of a numerous offspring, all ſhould ſhare in common their bleſſings and protection. Liſten not, therefore, moſt gracious Prince, to thoſe who attempted to inflame your mind againſt your American ſubjects. Remember, that in the reigns of George I. and II. there ſcarcely was a man throughout the continent, but what would have ſhed his blood in ſupport of your family's title to the throne. Let then the loyalty of the fathers plead in favour of their children, nor drive into deſperation a people who deſerve more grateful treatment. Have ſome pity, if not on the Americans, at leaſt on the induſtrious poor of this kingdom. Recal the bloody doom denounced againſt trade and commerce. Deprive not the wretched Americans of gifts the God of nature hath beſtowed, nor permit your miniſters to add exceſs of cruelty to exceſs of outrage.

The mode of executing the late unmerciful acts depends in a great meaſure on thee; it is in thy power to moderate the rigours of puniſhment; thou canſt mitigate calamities unworthy the King of a free people to inflict, and quite unworthy a free people to endure. Let not thy indulgence be ſolely confined to thy Popiſh ſubjects of Quebec; as thy ſuperabundant favour hath extended to them, ſo alleviate the miſeries thy proteſtant ſubjects are doomed to ſuffer. Let mercy beam with radiance from thy breaſt; thou haſt now an opportunity, which never King of Great-Britain had before, that of manifeſting thyſelf the only commiſerating part of the legiſlature: For pity, alas, is not the characteriſtic of the other branches.

O King, never forget, that it is in the mercy of the Almighty we place all our hopes of happineſs hereafter. Mercy is the darling attribute of Heaven; imitate then a perfection ſo divine, and be what God deſigned, the diſtributor of univerſal happineſs; ſo ſhall thy days be many, and when hoary time ſhall have ripened thee for the grave, thou ſhalt ſleep in peace, then riſe to the fruition of celeſtial pleaſure.

That you may experience this is the ſincere and ardent wiſh of your only faithful ſubjects,

The Whigs.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Charles-Town, Nov. 3, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Church-Wardens of the Pariſhes of Philip and St. Michael Charles-Town, do forthwith ſummon the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town, to meet in St. Michael's Church, on Wedneſday next the 8th Inſtant, there and then to elect two Repreſentatives to ſerve in the preſent Congreſs, *in the room of* Col. Powell, who has made his Election for the Pariſh of St. David, and of Sir Edmund Head, Bart. who has declined ſerving.

A true Copy.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In Conſequence of the above Order, we Subſcribers do ſummon the Inhabitants of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, Charles-Town, to meet at Nine o'Clock, on the Day and Place above-mentioned.

THOMAS RADCLIFFE, Jun. } *Church-Warden, of St. Philip's Pariſh.*

JOHN M'CALL, Junior, JOHN BREWTON, } *Church Wardens of St. Martin's Pariſh.*

CHARLES-TOWN, November 1ſt, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "AN ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD."

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.
WHITE,	1	10	5	WHITE,	2	0	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	0	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commiſſary-General*.

CAMDEN FLOUR, of an exceeding good Quality, to be ſold by

ARCHIBALD BROUN, & Co.

ABſented himſelf from the Subſcriber, the 4th of this Inſtant, a NEGRO Man, named LIMUS; he is of a yellow Complexion, and has the Ends of three of his Fingers cut off his left Hand; he is well known in Charles-Town from his ſaucy and impudent Tongue, of which I have had many Complaints; therefore, I hereby give free Liberty, and will be alſo much obliged to any Perſon to flog him (ſo as not take his Life) in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper, whenever he is found out of my Habitation without a Ticket; for though he is my Property, he has the audacity to tell me, he will be free, that he will ſerve no Man, and that he will be conquered or governed by no Man.—I forwarn Maſters of Veſſels from carrying him off the Province, and all Perſons from harbouring him in their Houſes or Plantations. JOSHUA EDEN.

STOPPED on Saturday the 21th Inſtant, from a Negro Fellow, who offered it for ſale in the Subſcriber's Shop,

A Silver Table Spoon.

Any Perſon giving a proper Deſcription of the ſame, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, may have it by applying to me in Elliot-Street.

JOSEPH JONES.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*,

THE upper Part of the Tenement, where our Counting-Houſe is kept. Enquire of ARCH. BROWN, *and Co.*

To be LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE well-known TAVERN in *Broad-Street*, lately in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Charles Ramadge*. Enquire of

MANSELL & CORBETT.

Log-Creek, Ninety-Six Diſtrict, Oct. 22, 1775.

POSTED before the Subſcriber, a white MARE, with ſome white Skin on her Lip and Noſe, about thirteen Hands high, nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder with a Heart and Figure 1, both Ears of ſaid Mare under ſloped, and had on a ſmall Bell.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, J. P.

FOUND by one of my Negroes, in Charles-Town, a FIFTY POUNDS BILL. The Owner may have it again, by proving his Property, paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, and giving the Negro a Gratuity for his Honeſty. Apply to

KINSEY BURDEN.

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

On Monday *the 27th Inſtant, at the Houſe of the late Mrs.* Dunneau *deceaſed, in Meeting-Street*,

ALL the ESTATE of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of four Negroes, viz. a Man, his Wife, and two Children, a Spinnet, a Pair of Globes, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture. Twelve Months Credit will be given for the Negroes, giving Security, the reſt to be Caſh.

N. B. The Property not to be altered, till the Conditions are complied with.

STRAYED,

Into Capt. COCHRAN's Plantation,

A Dappled Gray Horſe,

ABOUT 13 Hands high, branded with an S on his mounting Buttock.—The Owner proving ſaid property may have him again by paying the Charges, applying to Capt. COCHRAN.

From the New-York Gazette.

By Capt. Robinson, arrived at Philadelphia from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *August 15.*

IT is confidently asserted, that the court of Spain has sent a memorial, desiring the assistance of Great-Britain, in subduing the Moors and piratical States in Africa.

Every sloop of war and frigate in the royal navy, is ordering out by order of the Admiralty Board.

AUGUST 19.

The petition brought over from Pennsylvania by Governor Penn's brother, was not presented yesterday to his Majesty at St. James's, as was expected, but a day will soon be fixed for its being received.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, August 11.

"It is reported, that notwithstanding the bad success the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

Late on Wednesday evening an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland-row, from Paris, which, we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greatest preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily passing from thence to Madrid, and also to Lisbon, but that every thing is kept as secret as possible.

On Wednesday General Haldimand, just arrived from America, (not Gen. Paston, as mentioned in some papers by mistake) was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherst, and most graciously received. The above gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was sent for by order of government, in order to lay the present state of America before his Majesty.

The patent that has lately passed the great seal, in favour of General Gage, is a mere feint of administration, and intended only to make the public believe that they are not dissatisfied with his conduct.

Yesterday the shipwrights belonging to his Majesty's yard at Woolwich, assembled in a body in a churchyard, and being satisfied in respect to the terms which the Admiralty Board proposed; went into the yard with drums beating and colours flying.

In some of the French ports in the channel, there are at this time several ships laden with arms bound to America.

It was currently reported yesterday, that advices had been received in town from Madrid, that the Spanish Consul had forbid any English ship lying any more than 48 hours at Monte Christi.

Order are gone over to America to seize Colonels Lee and Gates of Virginia, the latter served under the brave Generals Wolfe and Monkton in the late war.

It is said that a pension of 200l. per annum is settled on the widow of the late Major Pitcairn, who has eleven children.

An Irish nobleman, it is said, hath offered administration to raise 3000 Irish Roman Catholicks, to support their plan against the Americans.

It is highly probable that the temptation of succeeding to the supposed forfeited estates and effects of the American insurgents, was the principal motive which produced that prodigious display of Irish Roman Catholic loyalty, in offering to assist the ministry with 3000 of their persuasion to reduce the Protestant colonies to obedience, they perhaps imagining the very sound of an Irish massacre would do the business.

A plan for reducing the rebellious colony of New-England, and for the support of legal constitutional government in America.

To fortify Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia. To garrison each place with three thousand troops. To keep cruizing upon the American coast three squadrons, each consisting of three seventy-four gun ships, three thirty-six gun ships, three eighteen gun ships, three armed sloops, three scooners, three bomb vessels, and a battalion of marines: The three maritime pendulums, moving upon the American coast, would support the three garrisons, maintain the power of govenment, prevent illicit trade, and give full protection to fair and just commerce. During the winter two squadrons of the fleet to rendezvous at St. Augustine, for reasons too obvious to mention. To disarm the commercial colonies. Upon petitioning government, to receive any military force that may be necessary, during war, to supply a number of recruits only for army and navy. Martial law to be fixed in the colony of Connecticut, till full submission is made to government. All forfeited estates to be granted to the loyal Americans. Canadian troops to possess Connecticut till all rebellion ceases. The cordon of forts from Quebec the Mississippi, to be garrisoned from thence, and by the Indian subjects. All ships trading in America to be registered in some English port, commanded by an Englishman. One third of the crews natives of England. The Agent of each colony, resident in England, to be recommended by the Upper Assembly of each colony, and paid by government in England, from the American revenue, the annual salary of 15 hundred pounds.

CAMBRIDGE, October 5.

The Letters from which the following Extracts were taken, were lately intercepted in the Brig Dolphin, Captain Wallace, from Quebec to Boston, and are now published by Authority, to shew that the brave and enlightened Canadians are fully sensible of the Blessings of a free Government as their Southern Brethren, and will doubtless soon join the great Union now formed for the Defence and Preservation of American Liberty.

Quebec, Sept. 6, 1775.

—"No prospect yet of the Militia being embodied here; nor do I think they will; General Carleton I am apt to think is afraid to give the order, lest they should refuse to obey; and I believe this year will pass over without the Canadians doing any thing in favour of government; this day's post has brought an account, that the rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare, with a body of troops; if so, they may have thoughts of advancing into this province; Two small vessels of ours were launched at St. John's yesterday; we are told here that Mr. Schuyler is building four at Ticonderoga; in short, Sir, you must look for no diversion in favour of the army immediately under your Excellency's command, this year from Canada; the language here being only to defend the province; and it is generally thought here, that if the rebels were to push forward a body of four or five thousand men, the Canadians would lay down their arms, and not fire a shot;—I hope you will pardon my thus writing so freely, and not impute it to presumption, as it is merely intended to let your Excellency into a true state of Facts; as from many other quarters you may have interested accounts——

I have the honour to be with the utmost respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS GAMBLE.

To his Excellency General Gage.

Quebec, Sept. 6, 1775.

—"The Rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare, and an invasion of the province is expected; should that take place, I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their arms, and not fire a shot; their minds are all poisoned by Emissaries from New-England, and the damn'd Rascals of merchants here and at Montreal. General Carleton is, I believe, afraid to order out the Militia, lest they should refuse to obey; in short the Quebec bill is of no use; on the contrary, the Canadians talk of that damn'd abused word LIBERTY.

Remember me to all with you, and believe me,

Yours sincerely.

THOMAS GAMBLE.

To Major Sheriff, D. Q. M. G.

Last Monday arrived in Piscataqua River, a Ship from England, intended for Boston. It appears, that the day before her arrival she was in company with the Raven man of war, bound to the same place, but parted with her in the night. Meeting with a fisherman, to the Eastward of Cape Anne, the Crew requested some directions what course to steer for Boston; the honest fisherman pointing towards Piscataqua River, tells them, "there is Boston." The crew shaped their course accordingly, and soon very luckily found themselves, with their ship and cargo, under the guns of a battery lately built by the people of New-Hampshire. The Commander, with some men, very humanely goes on board to their assistance, and offers to pilot the ship up to Portsmouth. I can't go there (says the Captain of the ship) I am bound to Boston, but you must, replies the other; and immediately ordered her to be got under way, and soon carried her safe into a wharf, where she was taken proper care of by the people of Portsmouth. She had been out eleven weeks from Bristol, in England, and had on board 1800 barrels and 400 half barrels of flour, for the use of the besieged army in Boston.

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Island)* OCTOBER 9.

The town having been threatened to be fired on from the men of war, on account of the armed force which made its appearance here, a great many of the inhabitants moved part of all their effects out; and many left the town. The carts, chaises, riding chairs, and trucks, were so numerous, that the streets and roads were almost blocked up with them. Thursday and Friday being rainy and muddy, the poor women and children were much exposed in looking out for some place of safety; the people continued moving out very fast all Saturday and yesterday, with their effects.

Saturday afternoon the ships Rose, Glasgow, and Swan, a brig with six guns, and one or two small bomb-mortars, three or four tenders, two transports, and several wood-vessels, &c. making in all fifteen sail, weighed anchor and went up the river, entered the harbour of Bristol, and demanded three hundred sheep, which not being complied with, between 8 and 9 o'clock they began a heavy fire on the town, and continued it upwards of an hour; in which time a number of shot went through the houses of William Bradford, Esq; Captain Ingraham, damaged the church a little, and several shops, stables, &c. The women and children, in great distress (dark and rainy as it was) were obliged to leave their habitations, and seek shelter in the adjacent country. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a committee was appointed to go on board, who settled the matter by giving or selling forty sheep. In the small defenceless town of Bristol, were near 100 persons very sick, and dead, at the time of this firing, and we are assured, two sick persons actually died of the fright.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11.

From all accounts from London, we have reason to believe the ministry are determined to draw more blood in America; therefore it behoves every American to prepare for the worst; and fit themselves to convince these dogs of war, that Americans are ready and willing to let them know they will defend themselves whenever and wherever they are attacked.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Sea Captain in Boston to his Wife in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 26.

"I should be glad if you would move into the country, as there are four sail of men of war going to your port, as I am informed, and have got on board materials for destroying the town. There is no signs here of matters being made up."

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge:

"Dr. Church (Surgeon-General of the army, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety at Watertown) having been found guilty of traiterous practices, in corresponding with the enemy, is put under an arrest."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, from undoubted authority, dated October 5, 1775.

"Gentlemen,

"By an intelligent person from Boston, the 3d instant, I am informed that a fleet consisting of one 64, and one 20 gun ships, two sloops of 18 guns, two transports with 600 men, were to sail from Boston as yesterday; their destination is a profound secret. That they took on board two mortars, and four hawitzers, with other artillery calculated for the bombardment of a town. I have thought it proper to apprize every considerable town on the coast, of this armament, that they may be on their guard. Should I receive any farther account of their destination, it shall be forwarded.

"The same person also informs, that an express sloop arrived four days before, from England, at Boston, which she left the 8th of August. General Gage, and most of the officers who were at Lexington, are recalled, and sail this day. General Howe succeeds to the command. Six ships of the line, and two cutters, under Sir Peter Dennis, are coming out: Five regiments, and 1000 marines, may be expected at Boston in three or four weeks. No prospect of accommodation; but on the other hand, every appearance of the war being pushed with the utmost vigour."

Extract of a Letter from General Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the remains of an inveterate disorder. I have this moment received a line from General Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken fifteen prisoners, seven of which are soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the service of the ministry."

We hear from St. John's, that Capt. Prefcot, commander of the fort, sent word to General Montgomery, that he would deliver it up to him, if he would permit him and the King's troops to march to Quebec, with their arms, stores, and artillery, but the General refused to comply with his request.

Governor Carleton it is said, has bought up all the powder from the merchants at Quebec, and stored it there, the whole of which amounts to 20,000 barrels.

The following Address will be published in Canada, on the arrival there of Col. Arnold, with the troops under his command.

By His EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire.

Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North-America.

To the INHABITANTS of CANADA.

Friends and Brethren,

THE unnatural contest between the English Colonies and Great-Britain, has now risen to such a height, that arms alone must decide it. The colonies confiding in the justice of their cause and the purity of their intentions, have reluctantly appealed to that Being, in whose hands are all human events. He has hitherto smiled upon their virtuous efforts. The hand of Tyranny has been arrested in its ravages, and the British arms which have shone with so much splendour in every part of the globe, are now tarnished with disgrace and disappointment. Generals of approved experience, who boasted of subduing this great continent, find themselves circumscribed within the limits of a single city and its suburbs, suffering all the shame and distress of a siege. While the free born sons of America, animated by the genuine principles of liberty and love of their country, with increasing union, firmness, and discipline repel every attack, and despise every danger.

Above all, we rejoice, that our enemies have been deceived with regard to you—They have persuaded themselves, they have even dared to say, that the Canadians were not capable of distinguishing between the blessings of liberty, and the wretchedness of slavery; that gratifying the vanity of a little nobility——would blind the eyes of the people of Canada—By such artifices they hoped to bend you their views, but they have been deceived, instead of finding in you that poverty of soul, and baseness of spirit, they see with a chagrin equal to your joy, that you are enlightened, generous and virtuous—that you will not renounce your own rights, or serve as instruments to deprive your fellow subjects of theirs. Come then, my brethren, unite with us in an indissoluble union, let us run together to the same goal. We have taken up arms in defence of our liberty, our property, our wives, and our children, we are determined to preserve them or die. We look forward with pleasure to that day not far remote, we hope, when the inhabitants of America shall have one sentiment, and the full enjoyment of the blessings of a free government.

Incited by these motives, and encouraged by the advice of many friends of Liberty among you, the Grand American Congress have sent an army into your province, under the command of General Schuyler; not to plunder, but to protect you; to animate, and bring forth into action those sentiments of freedom you have disclosed; and which the tools of despotism, would extinguish through the whole creation. To co-operate with this design, and to frustrate those cruel and perfidious schemes, which would deluge our frontiers with the blood of women and children; I have detached Colonel Arnold into your country, with a part of the army under my command.

I have enjoined upon him, and am certain that he will consider himself, and act as in the country of his patrons, and best friends. Necessaries and accommodations of every kind which you may furnish, he will thankfully receive and render the full value. I invite you therefore as friends and brethren, to provide him with such supplies as your country affords; and I pledge myself not only for your safety and security, but for ample compensation. Let no man desert his habitation. Let no one flee as before an enemy. The cause of America, and of liberty, is the cause of every virtuous American citizen; whatever may be his religion or his descent, the united colonies know no distinction but such as slavery, corruption, and arbitrary domination may create.

Come then, ye generous citizens, range yourselves under the standard of general Liberty, against which all the force and artifice of tyranny will never be able to prevail.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Governor Tryon, to Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this City.

"From undoubted authority from the city of Philadelphia, the Continental Congress have recommended to the Provincial Congress, to seize or take up the officers of this government, and particularly myself by name: I am therefore to desire you will inform the Corporation, and the Citizens of this city, I place my security here in their protection, that when that confidence is withdrawn, by seizure of my person, the commander of his Majesty's ships of war in the harbour will demand that the inhabitants deliver me on board the fleet, and on refusal, enforce the demand with their whole power; therefore, anxious to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to this city, as well as in consequence to myself, I am ready, should the voice of the citizens be unfavourable to my staying among them, immediately to embark on board the Asia, requesting that the citizens will defeat every attempt that may be made to hinder my removal with my domesticks and effects; should that be their wish, since I returned to this province, with every honourable intention to serve them, consistent with my bounden duty to my Sovereign."

AS it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my Service to them and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble. ALLARD BELIN.

MR. MELCHIOR WEBLY, informs me of a Sorrel GELDING, about Twelve Hands high, with a blaze Face, the hind Feet white, branded on the mounting Buttock M, trots, and full faced, having strayed into his Plantation up the Path. The Owner must prove his Property before THOMAS TURNER, J. P.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, October 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT GEORGE ROUPELL, Esq; be now intitled to the Priviledge of this Committee, while he confines himself to the Limits of Charles-Town, notwithstanding the Resolution of the 16th Instant.

ORDERED,

That the foregoing Resolve be made public, and that Mr. *Roupell* be served with a Copy thereof.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, October 2, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT whereas JAMES BRISBANE, who, on the 4th Day of September last, signed the General Association entered into by the Provincial Congress in June preceding, has, contrary to the sacred Ties by which he had bound himself, *to go forth, and defend the Rights of his Country*, in a base and dishonourable Manner, explained away the Meaning of the Association, and struck out his Name accordingly: The GENERAL COMMITTEE do hereby declare, that he appears to them, not only *inimical* to the Freedom of these Colonies, but to be one of its most dangerous Enemies, as he has not felt himself bound by the Ties of Religion, Honour and Virtue; and that therefore they do not only hold him up, and publish him as *a proper Object for the Resentment of the People*, but advise him to quit this Colony within one Week, as they cannot undertake to protect him.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Monk's Corner.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Whole of Mr. DAWSON's STOCK of GOODS, at Charles-Town, and brought them to this Place, his Assortment is thereby rendered as tolerable as most in the Province. He has a Quantity of many capital Plantation Articles, which he will sell under the common advance, and a Variety of Silks at Prime Cost. He has also a good Supply of Rums, Wine, Salt, Sugar, Melasses, &c.

Such of Mr. Dawson's Friends as may be so obliging as to apply to him, may depend on his Attention in supplying and forwarding to them any Articles in his power. He has left at Mr. Dawson's Store in Charles-Town, a few heavy Articles (where some of them may be had as low as Eight for One) such as Felling Axes, Ox Chains, Iron Wedges, Sets of Blacksmith's Tools complete, Iron Pots, Brass Kettles, and a few elegant Tutenage and and Prince's Metal mounted Stove Grates with Furniture complete.

GEORGE REDHEAD.

Wanted immediately, on Hire,

ANY Number of able-bodied Negro Men, for the Public Works, on Charles-Town-Neck, near the Quarter-House, for whom Seven Shillings and Six-pence per Day will be allowed, and Provisions found, and Payment made monthly or oftener if their Owners desire it. Apply in Charles-Town to Col. George Gabriel Powel; or, on the Spot, to

GEORGE ROUT,

Clerk to the Commissioners for the above Work.

JOSHUA EDEN,

CHAIR-MAKER, *in* King-Street, *has for sale*,

SOME extraordinary good SPINNING WHEELS, and will continue to make more if he is properly encouraged. He has also for Sale, some very good Straw bottom Chairs.

WHEREAS the Dwelling-House at Rumney Distillery, was broken open on Wednesday the 18th Instant, in the Night, supposed by Negroes, one of which were taken sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Hickling, deceased, viz. 13 Damask Napkins, never washed; one Piece of Irish Linen; 3 Silver Table Spoons, marked H T; one ditto larger, marked H T; 6 Silver Tea Spoons, marked H T; and one Silver Tankard, marked H T; one Stone Stock Buckle, set in Silver; one Pair of Silver Buckles; and one Stone Breast Buckle, set in Silver:—There are several other Articles besides the above, a List of which may be seen, by applying to me.——I do hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS to any Person who will discover the Robber, or the Receiver of any of the above Goods, so as he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

To be LET,

On very low Terms, and immediately entered upon,

THE upper Part of my House, over the Store; it contains three Chambers, a good Dining Room and Parlour; also Kitchen and Yard within the Same: The Whole would suit a Batchelor or Batchelors extremely well. Treat with W. DOUGHTY.

THE Copartnership of DAVID and JOHN DEAS, having been expired some Time, and repeated Application made both in this Way and by Letter, though to little Purpose, to those indebted to them, to discharge their several Debts, and there being now, by the Decease of my Brother, an absolute Necessity for bringing all the Affairs of said Copartnership to a speedy Settlement.—I hereby give this last Notice, to all those who are concerned, that unless they do discharge their respective Engagements, or settle the same to my Satisfaction, on or before the first Day of January next, I must then, though much against my will, proceed to compulsory Measures.

JOHN DEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLINE'S, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HACKLE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, the Corner of Gadsden's-Alley. Price* FIVE SHILLINGS *Currency.*

SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies. By their Representatives in Congress.

HAVING again received positive Instructions from William Blake, Esq; to remit him a considerable Part of the Monies he has at Interest in this Colony, and little or no Attention having been paid to our former Advertisements to this Purpose, we must once more request the Favour of those who know they are in Arrears for Interest, to pay up the same forthwith, and that they will be so obliging as to provide for the Payment of at least one-third of the Principal of their Bonds, in the Course of the ensuing Crop.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
JOHN DEAS.

☞ The Tract of Land at Beach-Hill, is still for Sale.

To be sold for CASH, where the Subscriber now lives, on the 13th Day of November next,

Part of the Estate of William Sealy.

Joseph Sealy, *Executor.*

Now SELLING OFF,

At *Eight* for *One*, CASH,

The SUBSCRIBER's remaining

STOCK of GOODS,

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

N. B. A great Bargain to any Person taking the Whole.

To be LET, *and entered on immmediately*,

A Convenient small HOUSE in Ansonborough, between Col. Moultrie's and where Col. Motte lives. Enquire of JOHN CALVERT.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, an Apprentice; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, with long straight Hair; had on when he went away a Check Shirt, striped Jacket and Trowsers, and took with him a blue Broad Cloth Coat, a Pair of striped Breeches, a Buff Jacket with the back Part red, a Callico Jacket, and a Hand Saw; he goes by the Name of RICHARD COLLIS, and is very well known at Strawberry and the Four Holes. Whoever will apprehend the said Apprentice, and deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work-house, shall receive a Reward of twelve Pounds Currency, and reasonable Charges.

JOHN LAMPUT.

N. B. His Brother-in-law lives at Ponpon, his Name is William Finch, where I suspect he is harboured.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

LOST, on Wednesday Evening, the 27th of September, between Mr. Ramage's Tavern, in Broad-street, and the Subscriber's House on Trott's Point,

A worked Pocket-Book,

with the Subscriber's Name thereon, containing several Bonds, Notes of Hand, &c. also Five Fifty Pounds Bills, one Twenty Shillings, and one Five Shillings Bill. Whoever has found the said Pocket-Book, and will deliver it, with the Contents thereof, to the Subscriber, or in his Absence, to Mr. *George Greenland*, Factor in Charles-Town, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office, in Gadsden's Alley, shall receive the above Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency. WILLIAM CHISHOLME.

Who forwarns all Persons whatsoever from paying or receiving any Bond or Note, either on his Account, or on Mr. Rigg, late of Charles-Town, deceased. He will be much obliged to any Person or Persons, that if any such Bond or Notes should be offered, to stop the same, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber, or Mr. *George Greenland*, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Of the best Quality,

In Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels:

ALSO,

A few Hogsheads of JAMAICA RUM.

To be Sold by

ARCHAR SMITH.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Ralph Izard*, Esq; of *Berner's-Street*, *London*, are desired to send their Accounts immediately to

HENRY LAURENS.

Charles-Town, September 21, 1775.

THE BUTCHERS in the Beef-Market having laboured under great Inconveniencies for some Time past, on Account of the long Credits they are obliged to give their Customers, *Do now give this public Notice*, in Order to prevent a total Stop of the Town's being supplied with fresh Beef, which must be the Case soon, for the Want of Money, Cattle being a Cash Article, that they request every Person will, in future, bring READY MONEY to Market.

TAKEN up by THOMAS STEVENS, a brown *Mare*, about 10 Years old, marked by a Fistula, and branded on the near Thigh SC, had an old Bell on.

Also, Taken up by WILLIAM HOLLEY, a bay *Horse*, about 6 Years old, with a small Star in his Forehead, three white Feet, and branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock $\overline{GT}$, and on the off Shoulder (m).

The Owners must prove their Property before the Subscriber, living on Broad-River, in Camden District.

May 5. JOHN DAVIS J. P.

Now SELLING

At MEY & CRIPPS's Store,

In BROAD-STREET,

Much under the usual Advance,

Among a Variety of Articles, are the following, VIZ.

A Large Quantity of Holland Shirting, Damask and Diaper Tabling, of different Widths and Prices, Clear Lawns, Humhums, Marseilles Quilting, white and printed Callicoes, striped Hollands, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, black, white, crimson, and blue flowered Satin, English Persian, Bombasines, Thread and Blond Laces, Ounce Thread, Cotton Counterpanes, Men and Womens Silk and Worsted Hose, figured and plain Ribbons, Worsted Binding, Bed Lace and Tassels, Hair Shags, Worsted Breeches Patterns, Hats, Fishing and deep Sea Lines, with Leads, Shop and Sail Twine, Powder Puffs, Childrens Shoes, black and red Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Lead Pencils, Fiddles, best Strasburg Snuff, a Variety of Images, Looking Glasses, Pipes in Boxes, Boxes of Window Glass 10 by 12, Empty Liquor Cases, and spare Bottles for ditto, Chimney and red Hearth Tiles, Dutch Klinkers, blue and brown Butter Pots, blue Pint and Quart Mugs, One and One and an Half Gallon Jugs, Sets of Crucibles, Mill Stones, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, of different Sorts, Cruppers and Surfingles, Silver plated Spurs, Tin Tea Kettles, Tea Urns, Coffin Furniture, Speaking Trumpets, Gallon and Half Gallon Pewter Measures, Bird Cages, Corks, Pad Locks, Rasps, Spike Nails, narrow Hoes, splitting Wedges, Carpenters smoothing Planes, Iron Chests, a Bath Stove, yellow Ocre, Gun Flints, Guaging Rods, &c. &c.

They have also to dispose of,

Jamaica and West-India RUM, Vidonia Wine, Salt, &c.

A great Abatement will be made to any Person taking to the Amount of £.500 Currency; and any one taking the Whole, may have them a Bargain, and at a long Credit. 6 w.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, his right Hand scorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has lost the first Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Amelia Township*, 90 Miles from Town.

August 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is BEREsFORD, and his Master's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars across his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo*, 74 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has lost the small Toe off his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's *Ferry*, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, says her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Master's Name; she is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nose, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Osnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, says his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm B-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, says his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a squint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, says his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breast ZD; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATHICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, Country born, speaks very good English, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 31 Miles from Town.

THE Subscriber's STOCK of DRY-GOODS, consisting of a Variety of useful Articles, for the *Winter Season*, he will now dispose of, much under the usual Advance, for READY MONEY.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

N. B. Two large Persia Carpets, to be sold at Cost and Charges.

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DORSIUS.

Board and Lodging,

For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.